1. Who moved the capital of Rome?

2. Where did he move it to?

3. What was it renamed?

4. What is it called today?

5. Where did the people of the Byzantine Empire watch chariot races?

6. Who was the emperor of the Byzantine Empire that we studied?

7. Summarize three things he did.



8. What was the name of this domed church -------------> ?

9. What are icons?

10. What priests could marry- the eastern or western?

11. What language did they speak in the western church?

12. What language did they speak in the eastern church?

13. What are icons?

14. What is the name of the church in the East?

15. What is the name of the church in the West?

16. What is a schism?

17. Who will conquer the Byzantine Empire in 1453?

18. What two seas linked Russia to the Byzantine Empire?

19. What type of alphabet was used in Russia?

20. What branch of Christianity do the Russians adopt?

21. What group invaded Russia in the 1200’s?

22. What leader conquered this group and kicked them out of Russia?

23. What name/title did he take? (Hint- it’s not “the great”)

Location of Constantinople

* Protection of the eastern frontier
* Distance from Germanic invasions in the western empire
* Crossroads of trade
* Easily fortified site on a peninsula bordered by natural harbors

Role of Constantinople

* Seat of the Byzantine Empire until Ottoman conquest
* Preserved classical Greco-Roman culture
* Center of trade

Byzantine Emperor Justinian

* Codification of Roman law (impact on European legal codes)
* Reconquest of former Roman territories
* Expansion of trade

Byzantine achievements in art and architecture

* Inspiration provided by Christian religion and imperial power
* Icons (religious images)
* Mosaics in public and religious structures
* Hagia Sophia (a Byzantine domed church)

Byzantine culture

* Continued flourishing of Greco-Roman traditions
* Greek language (as contrasted with Latin in the West)
* Greek Orthodox Christianity
* Greek and Roman knowledge preserved in Byzantine libraries

Eastern Church

* Centered in Constantinople
* Close to seat of power after Constantinople became capital
* Use of Greek language in the liturgy

Western Church

* Centered in Rome
* Farther from seat of power after Constantinople became capital
* Use of Latin language in the liturgy

Division between Western and Eastern Churches

* Authority of the Pope eventually accepted in the West
* Authority of the Patriarch accepted in the East
* Practices such as celibacy eventually accepted in the West

Influence of Byzantine culture on Eastern Europe and Russia

* Trade routes between Black Sea and Baltic Sea
* Adoption of Orthodox Christianity by Russia and much of Eastern Europe
* Adoption of Greek alphabet for the Slavic languages by St. Cyril (Cyrillic alphabet)
* Church architecture and religious art